THE

# North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

### Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 6 months, | (14 lines to a square,) | | $ 10 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 18 |
| Two squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 15 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 25 |
| Three squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 20 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 30 |

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

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A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**

**Wholesale Grocers,**

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

**"SKY LIGHT!"** EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 12. 86—

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS.** HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**WINDOW GLASS.**—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**CALL AT PESCUD'S** DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.**—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY** persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**STATE BONDS WANTED.**—$5,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

**LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE.** DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

**LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,** FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

**SMOKING TOBACCO.** A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS,** OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

**A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH,** IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

**SCOTCH SNUFF**—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

**800** LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

**WASHING SODA.**—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

**ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS,** OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

**1500** LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

**OIL VITROL.**—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

**DYE STUFFS.**—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

**GLUE AND GELATINE.**—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

**OLD PORT AND MADEIRA WINE.**—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

**CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM** WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

**SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH** BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

**LAMP OIL.**—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

**ROSIN OIL.**—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

**NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR** FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

**J. MILES & SONS'** IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

**PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.**—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

**A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON,** with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

**ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASH**IONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

**A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES,** WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

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# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1853. No. 101.

**FALL STOCK, 1853.**—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

**E. L. HARDING,** FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

*Overcoats.*

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
84 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

*Cassimere Pants.*

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

*Boys' Clothing.*

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

**JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF** Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**Fall Trade, 1853.**

**P. F. PESCUD,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!**—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

**MASONIC.**—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
*Grand Secretary.*
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

**EXCURSION to BEAUFORT via NEWBERN.** The splendid Low Pressure Steamer, ASTORIA, Capt. Longman, will make an excursion to the above place, for the purpose of giving her passengers an opportunity of attending the sale of lots at Carolina City, near Beaufort, which sale takes place on Monday the 31st inst. The Steamer will leave Washington on the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Newbern, where passengers will remain one night, and take the Steamer next morning for Beaufort at 6 A. M. Fare from Washington via Newbern to Beaufort, $4. Fare for the round trip from either place to Beaufort and back, $6. Meals extra. BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, Oct. 4, 1853. 94—

**FALL, 1853.**—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

**BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.**—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

**NEGRO GOODS.**—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

**GROCERIES.**—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

**HATS AND CAPS.**—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, the 10th day of November *proximo*.
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R.,
Raleigh, October 10, 1853. 94—

**TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.**—Two STEADY good workmen, can find employment on application to T. R. FENTRESS,
No. 19, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
*Ohy papers copy.*

**VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET** FURNITURE, and Agent for *Munn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

**PATENT MEDICINES.**—43 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hooflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

**BOOTS AND SHOES.** HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

**NOTICE,** IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO THE LEGAL heirs and representatives of William Garrett, and his wife Jemima Garrett, formerly of Washington County, N. C.; that Mary Garrett, who died in said County in March last, in her last Will and Testament, left to them, a legacy of $600, which will be paid over, at any time upon presenting themselves, and legally identifying their relationship.
H. G. SPRUILL, } Exc'r of Mary
A. F. GARRETT, } Garrett.
Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 8th, 1853. 96—
Papers in Columbus, Miss., will please copy.

**NEW DRUG STORE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

**Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.**

**WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,** HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.
STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

**BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.**—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

**Fall and Winter, 1853.**

**JUST RECEIVED** BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

**Special Express Notice.**

**SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.**—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

**NEW FLOURING MILL.**—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—4f.

**SUPERIOR** GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

**SOAPS, &c.**—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

**THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PA**TENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

**ISAAC PROCTOR,** MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

**AGRICULTURAL WORKS!**—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.
A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.
Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper, by a Country Curate.
Horsemanship, founded on new principles, including the breaking and training of horses, by F. Baucher.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Sam'l L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
The Architecture of Country Houses, by A. J. Downing.
The Builders Guide, or complete system of Architecture, by A. Benjamin.
The American Architect, by John W. Ritch. First and second series.
Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by W. L. POMFROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

**HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECT**FULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

*A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.*

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
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BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

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HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT."
Fayetteville Street.

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☞ Repairing strictly attended to.

Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

**ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MER**CHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.

Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.

All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilage of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.

Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "RIFLE." C. LEONARD,
No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

**NEW BOOKS.**—NAPOLEON, IN EXILE, OR A Voice from St. Helena, by Barry E. O. Meara, Esq.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francoles Michaud, translated from the French, by W. Robson, 3 vols. 12 mo.

Regal Rome, an introduction to Roman History by Francis W. Newman.

Memoirs of the Life of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols. 12 mo.

The Poetical Works of William Motherwell, with a memoir of his life, new and complete edition.

Personal Sketches of his own times, by Sir Jesiah Barrington, Judge of the high court of admiralty in Ireland, &c.

Our Village, by Miss Mitford. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1853. 94—

**VALUABLE BOOKS.** American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.

The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.

Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.

Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,

Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,

Youatt on the Pig,

Hoare on the Grape Vine,

Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.

The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate,

Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen,

The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,

The Rose Culturist,

Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

**NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS** AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped

For the Standard.

## DOMICIL.

Mr. Editor: I wish to submit a few remarks by way of reply to an editorial in a late number of the National Intelligencer on the subject of the Koszta difficulty.

The Editor of the Intelligencer says we "took occasion to express our prompt dissent to the application of such national character" to Koszta, "it seemed to us upon reason and authority too plain for controversy that such persons neither owed any duty *as* citizens nor could claim any right *as* citizens." Now I think if Koszta's domicil is admitted I can prove by the ablest civilian that has ever written upon international law that he had obtained the "national character," or, to use the expression of Mr. Marcy, he "was clothed with an American nationality." Grotius, whose world-wide fame has reached the non-professional reader, in his work entitled "*de jure belli et faci*," as quoted by Wildman in his work on international law, page 86, has said, "Those who are domiciled in a country acquire its national character no less than native subjects." Here you will see that one of the oldest and one of the latest writers upon the laws of nations, and both standard authors, concur in the opinion that if Koszta had acquired a domicil here when seized at Smyrna he thereby had acquired our national character *no less* than native subjects. Had Martin Koszta acquired a domicil when seized? The Intelligencer seems, by asserting that he "neither owed duty *as* citizen nor could claim any right *as* citizen," to deny that he had or could acquire a domicil here before naturalization; or by italicising the adverb *as*, to imply that he did owe duty in some other capacity than citizen, a substantial difference with a verbal semblance calculated only to mislead the ignorant and disquiet those who wish to take a fair view of the question. If he meant that a foreigner cannot obtain a domicil here without becoming a citizen by the regular process of naturalization, I think I can prove from the best text-books and authorities that the position is incorrect. Mr. Phillimere, a learned English civillian, in his treatise on Domicil, page 15–'9, discusses this very proposition, and cites a French case from Merlin directly deciding this very point; the laws of France at the time of this decision required any one who wished to gain a domicil there, first to obtain the Royal permission, and the case in question declares that a person may acquire a domicil in France, although he has not obtained the Royal permission; the case was taken from two inferior courts by appeal to the highest tribunal in France, where the decision above mentioned was made. Mr. Phillimere adds, "It is true that this case only established that a person so domiciled was *justiciable* by the French tribunal, but the reasoning seems equally valid to prove that a *principal* domicil may be *de facto* acquired by a person who was not himself entitled to the privileges of a domiciled subject." See also the English case of Collier *vs.* Rivaz, 2 Curteis 885, deciding the same point, and the following passage occurs in the opinion delivered in the case of the "Angelique." "After a full hearing the Court of Appeal were of opinion that by the general law all foreigners resident within the British dominions incurred all the obligations of British subjects," &c.—Robinson *Ad Rep*, 82–'9. Here you will see that the word "resident" is used instead of "domiciled," a much weaker term than domicil, as you will perceive by the case of Hume *vs.* Herne, 9 Iredell, 99, where our Supreme Court held that "domicil" and "residence" are not convertible terms, for although domicil necessarily includes residence either actual or constructive, yet there may be a residence without domicil, as in the case of a student coming to this State from another. I think it a fair argument that if a foreigner "resident" incurs *all* the obligations of natives much more should one who has become "domiciled." Again, I quote from Phillimere, page 5: "Savigny, in his learned work on the History of the Roman law in the middle ages, ascribes the growth of personal rights and personal duties as opposed to territorial laws, to the state of society which ensued in the conquest of the Roman Empire by the barbarians, after which both races lived together, preserving their separate manners and laws. The moderns," he observes, "always assume that the law to which the individual owes obedience is that of the country where he lives, and that the property and the contracts of every resident are regulated by the law of his domicil." It will be noticed that the case cited from Robinson speaks only of incurring "obligations," but as the Intelligencer assumes, and correctly, that duty and right are correlative terms, it saves me the trouble of proving that the case is in point. I think these authorities prove that a man may not only incur "obligations" and claim rights from a government without having perfected his citizenship to such a degree as to entitle himself to *all* the privileges of a native, but also that a man may acquire a domicil *de facto* although he should not pursue the course marked out by law to become an American subject or citizen. And this leads us to the *gist* of the whole dispute, to wit, Did Koszta acquire a domicil in this country previous to his trip to Smyrna? According to all the text-books there is three kinds of domicil, to wit, by birth or origin, by necessity, and by choice. Every one acquires a domicil of origin in that country where he is born provided his parents be not *in itinere*; consequently Koszta, being born in a part of the Austrian dominions, acquired a domicil of origin in Austria, which would certainly remain until another was acquired according to the principal established in the cases of Somerville *vs.* Somerville, 5 Vesey, jr., 785, Guier *vs.* O'Daniel, 1 Binney, 349 note, Hume *vs.* Herne, 9 Iredell, 99, and not contradicted by any author of respectability except Domat. To gain a domicil by choice two things are necessary, to wit, the actual presence of the person in the country, and an intention on his part to make that country his permanent abode. Upon proof of actual residence the law presumes the intention. "Domicil is presumed where the party resides."—Wildman. "Residence is *prima facie* evidence of domicil."—Hume *vs.* Herne, 9 Iredell. But as Koszta's residence here is admitted, I think I can prove his intention to make this his "home." The books have laid down various guides to ascertain the parties intentions, and among the rest are "oral and written declarations"—Phillimere, page 113; and same book says, "The French Code exacts that the proof of intention shall follow upon an express declaration made either to the municipality from which a party removes or to that to which he transfers his domicil." And in the case of Munro *vs.* Munro, 7 Clark and Finelly Report of cases in House of Lords, 842, great stress was laid upon statements made in *letters*. In the principal case Koszta, in pursuing the course marked out by Congress to obtain naturalization, took and subscribed an oath before a Court competent to administer such oath, containing a short, solemn disavowal of all allegiance to foreign powers, and of his intention to make this country his future "home." The French Code, as we have seen, makes such an oath or even declaration *proof* of his intention. And as the French Code, which is the essence of the civil law, from which the laws of nations are principally derived, makes such an oath as Koszta subscribed, or even his declaration to the Mayor of New York, *proof* of his intention, I think we might argue that our Courts would at least receive it as the highest *evidence* of such intention, and therefore I argue that Martin Koszta had acquired a domicil in this country. Did he lose such domicil by his trip to Smyrna? Dr. Story, in his Conflict of Laws, page 48, says, "A mere return to the native country, without an intent to abandon the foreign domicil, does not work a change of domicil." See also Wildman, page 48–'4. Mr. Marcy alleges that Koszta only went to Smyrna on a mere visit of business, with no intention of abandoning his domicil in this country, and was awaiting an opportunity to return when he was seised. Now if a temporary return to the native land will not work a change of domicil *a fortiori* where he merely went to a neutral country. If therefore he had not changed his domicil in this country, it remained. If a native subject had been seized at Smyrna, under similar circumstances, it would have been the same thing so far as his legal rights were concerned, as if it had occurred in the port of New York. Now if Koszta had obtained a domicil here, according to Grotius and Wildman, "he had acquired the national character *no less* than native subjects," and being thus upon the like footing with a native, his seizure was the same with that of a native under like circumstances, and by the reasoning above it follows that his seizure by the Austrian government at Smyrna was the same thing in law as if the seizure had been made of a native in the port of New York. But the Intelligencer speaks of Koszta's oath as "a mere intention which an hour after it had been sincerely entertained and solemnly declared there might be controlling motives to abandon." Laying aside any notice of the false impression conveyed by the whole article as to the *venue* of this declaration, or, in other words, as to the fact of Koszta's residence in this country previous to and at the time of making his oath, the Editor makes a supposition that after having "sincerely entertained and solemnly declared" there might be motives to abandon.

Now, the presumption of law is, that until the contrary is shown, his intention remained, and the law as I have before hinted requires, with a single exception, as strong proof of an intention to abandon a domicil as to form one originally. That exception is the case of one who quits his domicil of choice to return to his domicil of origin; under these circumstances Dr. Story, p. 47, citing, the Indian Chief, 3 Rob. 12 and La Virginue, 5 Rob. 93, is of opinion that the domicil of origin is re-acquired from the moment the party puts himself *in itimere*. And Dr. Story further says, "if a person has actually removed to another place, with an intention of remaining there for an indefinite time, and as a place of present domicil, notwithstanding he may entertain a *floating* intention to return at some future period," Conflict laws, p. 45–6, also Bruce v Bruce, 2 B. and P. 228 note; and Stanley v Bernes, 3 Hogg Ecc. Rep. 374.

But, supposing that domicil confers national character and that a right to national protection, still the Intelligencer contends that Secretary Marcy was not justified without a precedent, and challenges him to produce an authority or *dictum*, where the principle contended for by the Secretary has been applied to the person merely as distinguished from property. Now, the law of nations is almost as well settled as the municipal laws of our own country, and it cannot undertake to pre-suppose and pre-settle every case that might arise in practice; but it rests upon certain well-established and well-defined principles like the common law, and leaves the application of these principles to persons conversant in the law. When the law becomes "a mere string of cases it ceases to be a science." If the principle contended for is clear, an authority cannot make it clearer. But if the Intelligencer will receive Mr. Wildman's statement or even a *dictum*, I will refer to his work before quoted, chapter 2, on national character, wherein he gives a separate consideration to the subject, as he terms it, of "personal domicil or national character acquired by residence," and distinguishes it from "commercial domicil or national character acquired by trade," a distinction which is expressly repudiated by the Intelligencer in the latter part of the article.

I will conclude by referring now, professional reader, for a proper estimate of the authors I have quoted to Marvin's Legal Bibliography, where he will find their merits fully discussed.

Since writing the above I have chanced upon an expression of Dr. Story, which is directly in point to sustain Grotius. The passage reads as follows: "Foreigners, who reside in a country for permanent or indefinite purposes, *animo manendi* are treated universally as inhabitants of that country," Conflict of laws, p. 48, citing Vattel Lib. 1, ch. 178–213.

JUSTICIA.

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Martin Koszta. This individual is on his way to the United States. He has been the instrument, unconscious, and probably unwilling, of creating some little disturbance in the world. Probably far more has been made about him, than if he had owed his notoriety to his own endeavors, would ever have been talked over in cabinets, courts, or bar-rooms. He is one of those cases, where greatness is thrust upon a man. And now that Austria has said her say, and Mr. Hulsemann has heard from Mr. Marcy, and Koszta is coming to the United States, it appears that some of our northern friends, not tired yet of making fools of themselves, are talking about piling up the agony, making themselves ridiculous, and thrusting more greatness upon this individual, by giving him a public reception. We should have thought that they would have been somewhat wiser from experience. The great number of recipients of ovations who have visited our shores, have done themselves no credit, or us either, and if this poor devil, whom we have rescued from an Austrian prison or gallows, should be received as a hero, we think that the climax will have been capped. The spectacle will be a rich one, when the gentleman, in a barouche, drawn by four white horses, shall be received in a speech from the mayor of somewhere.

The distinguished stranger can be congratulated upon his extreme exhibition of sense in going to Turkey, upon his valiant though unsuccessful conduct in the row with the Greeks, and upon his great presence of mind when Americans were striving to liberate him, exhibited by swearing that he was a Hungarian, and several little complimentary allusions to things which he might have done and did not do. Koszta probably will reply in pretty much the same strain, and swear now that he is an American, make a big flourish with an imagined eagle, and the crowd, after a due amount of parading and prancing, will sit down to a supper, and make and listen to a quantity of bad speeches, a large quantity of liquor will be drank, and next morning some of them will wish they hadn't done it.

This man-worship of a foreigner, who happens to be distinguished or notorious, is disgusting enough, and the case of Koszta, the proposed ovation, is positively disgraceful, and should be cried down from the start. What honor can he expect for having received American protection abroad, when his own folly had much to do with puting him in the position to require it?

That our officers acted as they did, the case having occurred, is a subject of national congratulation; but as for Koszta, he ought to be thankful for what he has received already. However we should not be surprised to hear of his being made a demi-god of. The fools are not all dead yet. *Baltimore Times.*

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The Aristocracy of Money and the Nobility of Learning. The following just reflections occur in an address recently delivered by Hiram Ketchum, Esq., on the occasion of the death of Chief Justice Jones:

Sir, there are now living in Europe, two very distinguished men, barons, both very eminent in their line, both known to the whole civilized world; one is Baron Rothschild, and the other is Baron Humboldt; one distinguished for the accumulation of wealth, the other for the accumulation of knowledge. What are the possessions of the philosopher? Why, sir, I heard a gentleman whom I have seen here this afternoon, a distinguished member of this community, say that, on a recent visit to Europe, he paid his respects to that distinguished philosopher, and was admitted to an audience. He found him, at the age of eighty-four years, fresh and vigorous, in a small room, nicely sanded, with a large deal table uncovered in the midst of that room, containing his books and writing apparatus. Adjoining this was a small bedroom, in which he slept. Here this eminent philosopher received a visitor from the United States. He conversed with him; he spoke of his works. "My works," said he, "you will find in the adjoining library, but I am too poor to own a copy of them. I have not the means to buy a full copy of my own works."

Now, sir, which of these barons do you think, even in this age of gold, receives the greatest amount of the homage of the human race? I speak not of the homage of intelligent men, but of the honor paid by the masses. Let them both come here and pass through our streets, and see to which of them the hat of the multitude will be doffed with the most cheerfulness and alacrity.

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Phine Phresh Phigs. The following curious phunnigraphic advertisement is copied from the Hartford Courant: "We have phortunately phetched in a phew phine phresh phigs, which we warrant phirst rate, and phancy will sell phreely, phairly and phinely to old and young pholks, phillibusters, phree soilers or phrcemen, phriends or phoes, that are phond of phinely and phrequently pheasting on such phodder and phinding no phault. They are phirst rate, and would phill the eye of a Phrenchman or any other phoreigner. They can be phound phor sale, phor a phew days at Phuller's, 10 Asylum street—phirst phloor, a phew pheet phrom phriend Phay's phine phancy round sign. Don't phail to phetch a phriend if you have pheeling phor a phine phellow, and dont phorget to phetch the phunds and then there is no phear but that you will pheast phinely and phare well.

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Sleighing in October. Sleighs were running at Shepherdstown, Va., on Monday evening, and the Register says that had it not been for the rain, the snow would have attained a depth of 18 or 20 inches. There was tolerably good sleighing in Oneida county, N. Y., on Tuesday.

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From the University Magazine.

## PERRIN BUSBEE.

Messrs. Editors: I trust it is not foreign to the general purposes of your Magazine, to receive into its columns a notice of a deceased Alumnus of our University. It has been a favorite scheme of President Swain's, to collect among the records of the Institution, short biographical sketches of every one of its graduates who is dead. Such a project has much to commend it, and is feasible, or at least, may be so nearly accomplished as to be of very great interest and importance. I do not propose to say more about it here, but pass on to perform the last rite of friendship to a young man, not many years since a very popular and prominent member of your literary community, now, alas! "dead, dead, ere his prime." In the language of that Book, which alone occupies the true point from which to observe and remark upon human life: "The wind has passed over him, and he is gone." The community of which he was a citizen, has already passed upon his merits in the public and private relations of life; the Bar has recorded its estimate of his standing in his profession; and the various institutions with which he was connected have solemnly lamented their peculiar loss by his death; I propose to speak of him in those relations which connected him more particularly with the University.

Perrin Busbee graduated at Chapel Hill in the year 1837. During his college course he directed his attention more to the duties of his society than to the study of his text-books. He obtained distinction as a scholar, but it was within the walls of the Dialectic Society that he chose chiefly to discipline and develope his intellect. He attained the highest collegiate reputation as an essayist, declaimer and debater. More than this, he was a student of human nature, and those who were in the way of observing his relish in after life, for intercourse with his fellow men, and his skill in divining character, will not need to be told that this talent in him, was a marked and much cultivated one in his early youth. Certainly the study of human nature is difficult in itself, although easily simulated, and perhaps upon this account, underrated, by literary men. Unless Mr. Burke overstated the amount of attention he had given to this study, it contributed much more than the written wisdom of our race, to the endowment of his singularly comprehensive intellect. "I have," wrote he, in a well considered letter, "read the book of life a long time, and I have read other books a little." Mr. Busbee seemed to prefer that knowledge which is to be obtained from a study of man, to that which is had from books, although his good sense prevented him from neglecting the latter. He collected around him a large number of volumes, as well miscellaneous as professional, in his after life, and spent much time in their perusal. He was an intelligent, well informed gentleman, and learned in the law; but it was in his dealings with his fellow man that he most manifested superiority. He trusted that his favorite study would render the *Witness* and the *Juror* in his hands, instruments of power and of fame, and he was not disappointed. Such then was the principal feature of Mr. Busbee's career at the University. I have already said he was a popular and influential member of College. His fine talents for declamation invariably gave him a place upon the *rostrum* at Commencement, and in 1836, he was, according to a usage now abolished, a *Representative* of the Dialectic Society. I well recollect his handsome appearance on the day of his graduation. His speech is the only one of the occasion that has left any impression upon me. His dress was complete black, distinguished from his classmates by a black satin shirt bosom. His delivery was eminently graceful, and a constant downward inclination of his eyes lent an engaging air of modesty to his effort. The essay touched upon politics, and occasioned, if I remember aright, some stir among the visiting dignitaries of the Institution.

I say no more of his career at this place. The incidents of a student's life, however stirring, can be rendered of but little interest to those not participants in its scenes. We dwell on them the more fondly, because we know it is impossible to raise them from the dead. Only when favoring circumstances have again for some short while re-united a few of the old companions, others of them being distant or dead—only then can we in some measure revivify the happy hours at Chapel Hill—revivify them then but for one another, and to cause a pleasure fully as fleeting as it is keen. Those only who have heard the College friends of Mr. Busbee speak of him, or who have witnessed their meeting with him, and who besides have the key to that friendly grasp, and freemasonary of allusion, in having been students themselves, can rightly value the affection and esteem which he earned for himself here.

At the time of his death, Mr. Busbee had won a high place at the Bar of his State. He had won it surely, and a prolongation of life would have given him its highest honors and emoluments. He had a few months ago been selected by the Supreme Court to fill the office of Reporter. Nothing could be more creditable to the professional acquirements and reputation of Mr. Busbee than the fact, that although the place had been eagerly sought by several gentlemen of high attainment in the Law, the selection made by the Court was universally approved of as perhaps the best possible. The post had previously been occupied by some of the first names in North Carolina, yet the Profession felicited themselves that the reputation of our Reports was to be more than fully sustained. So far as experience can decide, these anticipations were well founded. As regards this alone, the death of Mr. Busbee will be lamented by his brethren as a loss quite irreparable. But when they think upon the magnitude of the loss which that death has occasioned to others, they may well be silent about their own.

I have freshly before me the gay scene presented by Mr. Busbee's marriage. It is an honored custom in North Carolina to maintain in its privacy all that pertains to private life. I shall not here violate that admirable delicacy—so naturally an offshoot from other traits in the character of our people. I trust that I may pay it due respect, and still be allowed to say that everything was most auspicious. All who were priviledged to enter, thronged to do honor to the occasion. Alas! that all the sad story of the Father was to be so faithfully reproduced in that of the Husband! And who can forget that chief among those who yielded to every influence of the occasion, and led the way, were Louis D. Henry, William W. Cherry and John B. Lord.

"But the fair guerdon when we hope to find
And think to bind out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin spun life."

There seemed to me, Messrs. Editors, to be a peculiar propriety in communicating this notice to your Magazine. It is the notice of a young man; of a son of your own *Alma Mater*. His friends, of course, have reason for grieving long over him. But he is lamented by the public, not so much for what he gave promise of; and it is a melancholy truth that so soon as the public has satisfied itself as to the exact amount of ejaculation and commonplace appropriate to the occasion, it will set itself sedulously to work to forget him. To those, however, who conduct, and to most of those who read the University Magazine, this death of Perrin Busbee has a more abiding interest. You know now, and now feel what, and how exciting are the hopes which animate the breasts of young men. Your young blood stirs with emotion, as with longing eyes you survey the rich and various rewards our Land proposes to honorable ambition—rewards rising in the distance, some towards one pinnacle, others toward another—an Alpine range, with one peak overtopping all others. And therefore, you can anticipate with keener anguish what it is, to be cut down in the full pursuit, when prosperity has so far marked your steps that all agree that nothing but longer life is wanting to ultimate and complete success. What a suffocation, as it were, accompanies the thought that such a fate, perhaps, awaits us! Such, at any rate is the tale which I have told, and it may be well for you to attend to it. Such a story the world may be careless about; but had it fallen to the pen of a ready writer to communicate it to your pages, I believe that its interest in college would be perrennial. Even as it is, it may be read and thought upon in the quiet of Chapel Hill, long after its sounds shall have become inaticulate amongst the hoarse murmurs, the ceaseless ebb and flow and lashings of the sea which beats around us. Let us repeat Milton's grand hymn over the grave of our dead brother, and retire to meditate upon, and to improve the lesson.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race;
Call in the lazy, leaden-stepping Hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace;
And glut thyself with what thy womb devours
Which is no more than what is false and vain,
And merely mortal dross;
So little is our loss,
So little is thy gain;
For when as each thing bad thou hast entomb'd,
And last of all thy greedy self consumed,
The long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an individual kiss;
And joy shall overtake us as a flood,
When every thing that is sincerely good
And perfectly divine,
With truth, and peace, and love shall ever shine,
About the supreme throne
Of Him, to whose happy-making sight alone
When once our Heavenly girded soul shall climb,
Then all this earthly grossness quit,
Attired with stars we shall forever sit,
Triumphing over death and chance and thee,
Oh Time.

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From the New York Weekly Budget.

## JOSEPH GALES.

Forty years ago, the 12th day of January, John Randolph, of Roanoke, made a speech in Congress. It was one of those long, powerful, sarcastic speeches for which he was so distinguished. It was on the war question. On the 18th day of the preceding June, (1812,) war had been declared against Great Britain. Congress adjourned on the 6th of July, and was called together again on the 2d of November, to adopt such measures as the first brief campaign rendered necessary. Among other measures the military committee reported a bill for raising an additional army of twenty thousand men. A debate followed on the bill in the House, extending through twenty days, in which many distinguished men took part, including Calhoun, and Clay, and Kent, and Lowndes, and Macon. On the 12th of January, John Randolph rose and blowed his bugle blast through the day, reviewing the whole war subject, and the relations between this country and the powers of Europe. Like all of his speeches this was extempore. It fell upon the ears of his hearers, and then was wafted away and lost in thin air. Beyond the mere announcement that Mr. Randolph spoke upon the bill, the press of the country gave the public no information, and no one, save those who heard the speech, knew what he had said, or ever expected to know.

And now, lo and behold! on the 3d day of this present month of September, 1853, that unwritten speech, uttered forty years ago, appeared at full length, verbatim, as it was spoken, in the *National Intelligencer*, filling seven large, closely printed columns, in small type. Who, at this day, when the actors in those scenes are sleeping with their fathers—when Calhoun, and Clay, and Kent, and Lowndes, and Macon, and Randolph, are all in their graves, who has wrought this literary miracle?

There was living in Washington in those days a young man by the name of Joseph Gales. He was the young, talented, energetic editor of the National Intelligencer, a paper which Mr. Randolph alluded to in the very speech which has now come to life as the "court paper," by which it would seem that "organs" were in fashion even in Mr. Madison's day. Well, young Gales edited the Daily Intelligencer, and we are not sure but he spent half the night in setting types; for, if we mistake not, he was a practical printer. In addition to those light labors, he constituted in his own person the whole *reporting* force of both Houses of Congress. Reporters were scarce in those days, and very few understood the mysteries of stenography. But young Gales was himself a host in energy, mental capacity, and stenographical skill. In fact he was one of the best reporters the country has produced; and he managed, by untiring industry, to report a large portion of the most important debates in the two Houses of Congress for many years, thus adding a large stock of the valuable elements of history, which, but for him, would have been lost to the world. But he could not do everything, nor be in the Senate, and the House, and the printing office, all at the same time.

It often happened in the course of his labors that he took stenographic notes of speeches and debates, which he had neither time nor the physical power to write out in English, and there was no one else at hand who understood the mysterious art well enough to do it for him. Many of these unpublished sketches have been preserved to this day in the Intelligencer office.

Now the venerable Mr. Gales is still the senior editor of the Intelligencer, which, in connexion with his honored partner, W. W. Seaton, he has conducted for nearly a half century. The ability, courtesy, dignity, and honorable bearing, which have distinguished the Intelligencer, have long since given it a reputation world-wide, and earned for it the title of the model paper of the country. All parties respect the Intelligencer, and all speak well of it, with perhaps an occasional exception, arising from cool judgment. We were gratified, therefore, and not surprised to find a statement in the Intelligencer of the 3d inst., from which we take the following paragraph:

"It may be very generally known that the proprietors of the National Intelligencer are engaged in a work, under the sanction of the Government, which is to embody and preserve the already perishing history of the earlier Congresses. In this undertaking they have thus far succeeded, even beyond their hopes. In the prosecution of this work it has been brought down to the twelfth Congress."

This important work could not possibly have been committed to better hands. It will undoubtedly result in a very valuable addition to the historical records of the country. It was in the prosecution of these labors that Mr. Gales dug up the stenographic notes of Mr. Randolph's speech, and wrote them out for the "Annals of Congress," and, to give the public a foretaste of the work in preparation, published the speech at length in the Intelligencer.

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Survey of the Railroad Route. The Survey of the route for the Eastern Extension of the N. C. Railroad from its present terminus to Beaufort Harbor, under the direction of Mr. Turner Assistant Engineer, we learn is progressing very well. The Survey is completed nearly to Newberne, and it will probably reach this point during the present week, perhaps before our paper goes to press. We have not heard the particulars in regard to the precise location of the Survey, except with regard to a few prominent points. We understand the line surveyed passes just above Kinston, within a few hundred yards of the upper portion of the town, and crosses the Neuse about a mile below. We hear also that it runs on the Northern side of the Trent, about two miles from Trenton. This is substantially, we believe, in compliance with the provisions of the Charter. The Survey is also to be made as the Charter directs, *via* Newberne. A survey does not of course always indicate the precise location along which the entire road is eventually laid, even when it is marked out in general terms, as in this case by a charter, but of course the survey and report is likely to exert an important influence in determining the exact route. We feel no other interest in regard to the location of any particular portion of the road, than that inspired by a desire to see the whole affair so managed as to confer the greatest good on the greatest number. The road will eventually, of course, be located by way of Newberne. We say of course, for this will be the case, because we have no idea of supposing it possible, in advance of any definite action in the premises, that the "powers that be" or shall be who are to have the control of this matter, will act upon any other rule in locating the road, than the one we indicate above, and that *of course* will bring it to Newberne. The contested point we apprehend, will be as to the precise spot at which it shall terminate. We would admonish the friends of each particular location for the terminus, however, to beware of displaying too much zeal for their favourite location, as well as too little. The latter course they may apprehend, may lose them the terminus they desire, but may not the former so operate as to leave them in a condition similar to that of the bulls in the fable, who by contending over the bundle of fodder lost the whole load? A word to the wise, &c.

*Newberne News.*

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Life-Preserving Seats. We see it stated that the Long Island Sound and Connecticut river steamers are all supplied with the above mentioned useful articles. The steamers plying between Virginia and New York, the Jamestown and Roanoke, are similarly furnished. Each state-room—at least in the Jamestown—contains two or three patent life preservers, consisting each of six hermetically sealed cylinders of strong tin which may be rapidly and firmly secured by straps to the person, and prevent the possibility of sinking, while their arrangement is such that they throw the wearer into a swimming position. Besides this, there is in each room a seat, resembling in form an hour glass, hollow and very buoyant, which would, we suppose, sustain two persons in salt water, grasping the straps of wood by which it is surrounded. These, with four life-boats, constitute the very complete appliances for the safety of the passengers on this favorite line.

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British Designs in Cuba. We have intimated the opinion that the whole scheme of a tripartite treaty to secure to Spain the peaceable and perpetual possession of Cuba was a mere diplomatic ruse on the part of Great Britain, resorted to with no expectation or wish that it would succeed, but deemed necessary to advance her real design of Africanizing the island. But, conceding for the present that we are mistaken in this opinion, and that the distinguished British noblemen have meant just what they said in their negotiations with our government, and that they really and earnestly desired only to maintain Cuba in her present condition, it becomes important, in order to determine whether that policy is right or wrong, to know what is the present actual condition of Cuba.

In Cuba, and there alone, the black and ghoule-like soul of the Escurial is still dominant. Could Philip the Second rise out of his dismal grave, he would glory in the Moro. He would not find there the Spain of to-day, or the Spain of 1812, or of Palafox, or of Bonaparte, or of that struggle for national life which even in Spaniards is respectable, or even the Spain of a people beginning to breathe existence, and using, in their asphyxia, a great British, constitutional windpipe. He would find there a hideous anachronism. He would find there the living members of every abominable and beastly tyranny, the quivering yet armed limbs of every ferocious and disgusting cruelty which the bad passions of man have for centuries invented, and which mankind has warred for centuries to efface from the earth. He would find there the Spain *he* fabricated—black, dismal, and silent as the earthern sepulchre in which he dwelt; he would find there a dominant and all-possessing monopoly, with the power, if not the name, of the Inquisition; he would find the slave-trade in its horrors, and in its horrors the vagrant and desolating garrison, which, in his day and after, it was customary to inflict on the dependencies of his dominion. The accumulated inventions of Spanish barbarity he would find there to clothe his soul in as in a pall. It is only possible for a Philip or a Loyola to realize in its flagrant immensity the tyranny practised in that island. An all-dominant and perfectly unscrupulous foreign garrison, sent there to plunder and recuperate; degraded officials, whose sanctity and whose crimes go hand-in-hand; dungeons silent and inscrutable; power without responsibility, place without dignity, or valor, or virtue; a people without representation, without government, without protection, without belief or loyalty, with terror only—could the ghoule of ultra-montanism desire more?

There is no liberty in Cuba; there is no property there—no safety of life or honor in Cuba. A tyranny, against which even Europe would revolt, you can see any clear day from the promontories of Florida. There it is, the death of intolerance, the agony of military torture, the horror of the Inquisition, the ever-increasing and agonising demonism of the slave trade, all in one, all collected from the barbarities of ages, brewing and writhing under those clouded mountain-tops to the east. And that is what Lord John Russell proposes with "entire liberty" to protect!

There are no laws in Cuba, save such as a nomadic governor, equally remorseless as to life or money, chooses to make for himself. There is no press there. A rigid and armed wall excludes its people from the world, and the world from them. They seize mails there, open letters, and seize those to whom they are addressed. There is no trial there, by jury or otherwise. A secret tribunal decides on life and death, without calling a witness or arraigning the accused except to torture him into confession. No civilized man or woman can go out of that island save as its governor wills—no civilized man or woman can enter save with his permission. An old dowager and her paramour, an elevated life-guard's man, dictate the rule of that island and enjoy its revenues. The island is kept for her and great British bondholders, who have pinned themselves to her skirts. A brave soldier is tried in secret there, or not tried at all, but doomed in secret; he is pinned in public view in an arm-chair, and his neck twisted off, and the bells of religion sing a sanctified chime. They shoot men in their back there, and order African savages to brutalize themselves, and drag the noble and dead victims naked through the streets. They shoot *Americans* in the back there—men who never knelt save to their God, and always die with their face to the enemy. They kill women there. The armed and public spy walks masked there through the streets and points out the victims of his vengeance. Night after night hordes of Africans are poured into that "society" to threaten with universal assassination the people of the whole community, should they revolt or should a disgusted world revolt for them. Priests sing their hymns to the garrote, and pray for the slave-ship. That island lies in sight of Florida, in American waters, and there and such is the *statue quo* Lord John Russell would protect with "entire liberty," and with British fleets.

This is no new picture of Cuba to British statesmen, and still Lord John Russell would have tie world believe that her Majesty's government is determined that it shall be perpetuated. Plumply, flatly, we say to him, we do not believe a word of it. We repudiate it as a calumny upon the very name of our country's mother-land. This pretence of maintaining the *status quo* in Cuba is a false pretence. The people of Great Britian know as well as we do, that a reign of terror and of degradation so fruitful of calamity, so illimitable, and so dangerous to civilized nations, will not be endured always. That it, at all events, must cease, come what else may. But how cease? There lies the rub. We all know the British and French mode of getting rid of the "slavery question," and of the more important White Question along with it. The wild fanaticism of the revolutionary convention induced the French republic of 1793 to "liberate its negroes," and the result was the St. Domingo massacre, and his Imperial Majesty Soulouque, or Faustin I. But as we do not believe that Napoleon desires for an enemy the Great Republic, a friendly connexion with whose citizens in colonial days was so disastrous to the sons of even St. Louis, and the dynasty even of the Capets; as we do not believe either that any Frenchman could desire, in a neutral island, owned by a third party, a revival of the murderous festivities of Hayti, we wish to dismiss this "conjointed power" with as little bitterness to itself and us as may be consistent with our argument. With British "entire liberty" statesmen and noble gentlemen it is quite another affair. We know full well that neither Lord John Russell, nor the administration he is serving, desire or intend the continuance of the *status quo* in Cuba. We know well that they are intriguing, and have been for months, and perhaps years, for the establishment in Cuba of the Jamaica negro-apprenticeship and emancipation scheme, to the end that that island may be powerless in the hands of the Creole population, and useless or actually hostile to the United States. This, with the alternative of the threat uttered by Lord John Russell, is the scheme for Cuban degradation proposed to our republic.

If any man wants to know the effect of this British negro-apprenticeship system, we refer him to Mr. John Bigelow. That gentleman has visited Jamaica, and written a book thereon; and though strongly odorous with negroism, if any man can find prospective pleasure in a house of representatives semi-negro; in negro politicians; in a council and magistracy semi-negro, entirely under the control of a few white and foreign officials; if any man can find pleasure in desolate and barren fields, in an imported Cooley population from India, wild, and even more useless and lawless than the negroes they were brought to serve; in dilapidated factories, roofless houses, plantations smothered in weeds; in besotted and worse than Liberian ignorance; he will find all *there*, in Jamaica, and most of them in Mr. Bigelow's book. Betwixt this state of things in Cuba and the maintenance of its present *status quo*, Lord John Russell would have our republic to choose.

We promptly and plumptly reject and repudiate both alternatives, and take issue with his Lordship both as to his *status quo* and his British negro apprenticeship system. If the Cuban people choose to endure the *status quo*, it is their business, and we shall not intervene to prevent it. But if they take the suggestion of Lord John Russell about a "declaration of independance," or if Great Britian seek to enforce her Jamaica scheme of negro apprenticeship and emancipation, then it becomes quite another affair. We have misunderstood the constituent elements of that soul which animates the President and his constitutional advisers, if they can stand still and see another American island annihilated as Jamaica has been, or any other American race butchered as one has been by Souloupue and his predecessors. These positions are not only humane, but thoroughly American; and if General Pierce lives, we feel assured that, for four years at least, there will be no re-treat in the smallest particular from the high and noble stand towards foreign powers taken by the administration. We deny utterly, moreover, the right in law or custom, or by treaty claimed by Great Britian, or any other European power—we deny especially the right of a conjoint conspiracy of European powers, whether it be the Holy Alliance, or one unadorned with less pretentious blasphemy in name, and less abominable crimes in act, to interfere in any manner on this continent or its islands between us and the power in possession, as Spain in this instance, or between the subjects of any European sovereign here and that sovereign, as between the Cubans and Spain in this instance. Should any such intervention take place, for the purpose either of repressing insurrection after it is begun, or of intimidating and preventing such insurrection in advance, we care not to ask the President what will be his duty and his course; we take our cue from his Inaugural Address, and as we interpret that, such intervention would be repelled, if need be, by arms.

*Washington Union.*

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**GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.**—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

*Drugs and Chemicals.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Acetic Acid, | | 6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.) | |
| 5 " Benzoic " | | 20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive, | |
| 10 " Citric " | | All kinds of Extracts and Confections, | |
| 25 oz. Hydrocyanic do. | | 50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne | |
| 5 Carboy's Sulphuric do. | | 10 " Fowler's Solution, | |
| 3 " Nitric do. | | 25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead, | |
| 3 " Muriatic do. | | 10 " Iodine, | |
| 20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether, | | 10 " Iodine Potassae, | |
| 5 Carboy's Spts Nitre, | | 10 " Cirate Iron, | |
| 4 Boxes Tartaric Acid, | | 20 oz. do do and Qui. | |
| 5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia, | | 30 " Lactate do | |
| 2 do Spts do | | 50 " Balsam Copaiba, | |
| 50 lbs. Carbonate, do | | 100 " Quinine, | |
| 25 " Liq Ammonia, | | 10 doz. Seidletz Powders, | |
| 5 " Tartar Emetic, | | 100 gals Castor Oil, | |
| 5 " Pulv. Antimonialis, | | 100 " Flor Sulphur, | |
| 6 " Golder Sulphurat do | | 10 bbls. Glue, | |
| 25 " Blue Mass, | | 5 " Printer's Glue, | |
| 10 " Sub Nit Bismuth, | | 20 lbs. Opium, [Turky] | |
| 35 " Calomel (Opt.) | | Shakers Herbs, | |
| 25 " Gum Camphor, | | 50 " Gum Arabic | |
| 200 " Chloride Lime, | | 25 " do Assafœtida, | |
| 20 " Choloform, | | 1 Bale Senna Alix. | |
| 50 " Peruvian Bark, | | | |

*Patent Medicine.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment, | 12 doz. Horseman's Hope, |
| 24 " Hoofland's German Bit. | 12 " Carter's Spanish Mix. |
| A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on

# The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1853.


## PROCLAMATION

*By His Excellency* DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the General Assembly at the Session of 1848-'49, I do by this my Proclamation set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the 24th day of the month, to be observed *as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.*

On said day I recommend that all secular employments be suspended, that ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their Congregations for public worship, that the people of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of Virtue and Religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Given under my hand and the Great seal of the State, at the Executive office in the City (SEAL.) of Raleigh, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1853, and in the 78th year of American Independence. DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
SAM'L. F. ADAMS, Jr.
*Private Secretary.*

## INJUSTICE TO MR. DOBBIN.

Mr. Venable, in the Prospectus of his organ, the "North-Carolina Statesman," does manifest injustice to Mr. Dobbin on the land or distribution question. The Prospectus says "believing as we do that it has become the settled policy of Congress to squander the public lands, we adopt the patriotic language of Mr. Dobbin, and say, "all of North Carolina's sons, both Whigs and Democrats, should protest and demand North Carolina's share of the public domain." Here the inference is left on the mind of the reader, that Mr. Dobbin believes the time has arrived for demanding North Carolina's share of the public lands. True, the statement *is* not to that effect, in so many words; but the impression of one uninformed as to Mr. Dobbin's real position would be, that he believed, with Mr. Venable and the Editors of this proposed journal, that the policy of squandering the public lands was already established; and then *a portion* of his language, in the last Assembly, is adroitly quoted to strengthen and confirm this impression. We present below, in full, Mr. Dobbin remarks on the subject, delivered in the House of Commons, November 27, 1852:

"Mr. Dobbin said when he entered the Hall he had no idea of abandoning his determination not to embark in the discussion of the various subjects, for many reasons, and more particularly because there were other and more practical and important subjects before the Legislature. Having been alluded to, however, he was constrained to obtrude a word or two lest his votes might be misunderstood. He would avail himself of some other occasion to deliver his views on the subject of internal improvements in the State. He believed the right spirit upon that subject was aroused in our State, and he hoped to live yet long enough to see the great projected schemes accomplished. He was a zealous friend, and desired that we should move on regularly, but cautiously. He knew how to sympathize with the people of the West, and trusted the day would come when the mountain barriers should be broken down and the frozen, icy difficulties which bind them should melt away beneath the warm breath of the iron horse as he dashed through the mountain defiles—when the man of the mountains, though he could not

"Lay his hand upon the ocean's mane
And play familiar with his hoary locks,"

could at least converse, by the touch of the wires, with the man of the ocean. *He had no old opinions to give up and no new ones to advance* in regard to the public lands. He never had said that the opening of Nagshead by the General Government was unconstitutional. In Congress he had voted against what he considered wild and unconstitutional schemes of internal improvements by the General Government, which proposed to clear out rivers and make other improvements local in their character.

Mr. Cherry interrupted by asking Mr. D. if he would have voted for the bill known as the river and harbor bill, if he had been in Congress during the last session.

Mr. D. replied that he would not, as he believed the bill contained some unconstitutional features. He objected to the 1st resolution offered by the gentleman from Wake, because he (Mr. D.) wanted Nagshead opened by the money of the General Government, and not to have it done by appropriating any portion of our share of the public lands. For then, if under the contingency provided for in his 2nd resolution we claim our share of the lands, they would deduct the 500,000 acres. Another objection was that any lands belonging to North Carolina and lying in another State, might be taxed so exorbitantly as to compel us to sell them at a price even far below their real value. He understood that Nagshead had been surveyed, and that the opening of it was practicable, at a cost of about $900,000. An appropriation of such a sum, in connexion with other schemes costing from one to two and three hundred thousand dollars, could not be carried through Congress, and he was in favor of it as a separate and distinct proposition. He was in favor of striking out the alternative—"or $500,000 acres of land"—in the 1st resolution. He had always understood it to be the policy of the democratic party that the public lands should be sold gradually and the proceeds become a part of the revenue of the government, to help pay its expenses. He was still in favor of that policy; but if it was to become the settled policy of Congress *to give away the lands to the new States*, then he presumed all, whigs and democrats, would protest and demand North Carolina's share of the public domain; but he had faith that Gen. Pierce would discountenance a wasteful giving away of the lands."

Mr. Dobbin, be it observed, said "*he had no old opinions to give up and no new ones to advance* in regard to the public lands"; and he said further, in the concluding portion of the sentence quoted in the Statesman's prospectus, that "*he had faith that Gen. Pierce would discountenance a wasteful giving away of the lands.*" Why was not the sentence given at length? Comment upon such injustice is, however, unnecessary. The prospectus is, we trust, open for amendment; and we do not know but Mr. Venable would be as well employed in amending it and doing justice to the gentleman he has misrepresented and whose language he has garbled, as in going up and down the District denouncing his former friends and dealing out threats against the party to whose kindness and partiality he owes all the honor he has ever enjoyed as a public man.

We invite particular attention to the quotation above from the prospectus and what Mr. Dobbin really said, as given in his speech on the occasion. We have quoted all the prospectus says about Mr. Dobbin's position on the land or distribution question; and we now ask the candid reader to compare it with the two last sentences in his remarks.

If the prospectus of this Whig concern in disguise is thus unjust and reckless, what may we not expect from the paper itself?

We took occasion, in publishing Mr. Dobbin's remarks in the Standard of December 1st, 1852, to bear testimony to the firm and manly conduct of that gentleman on the subject referred to. The Senatorial robes glittered before him, and he might have worn them if he could have consented to pledge himself to deviate from the Democratic doctrine on the distribution question; but temptation had the effect only to bind him still closer, if possible, to his cherished principles—tried in the fire, he came out pure gold. We copy as follows from the Editorial columns of the Standard of date December 1st, 1852:

"DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE. There was quite an animated discussion in the House of Commons, on Saturday last, on the subject of the public lands, Nagshead, and internal improvements by the General Government, in which Mr. Leach, Gen. Saunders, Mr. Bynum, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Avery, and Mr. Strange took part.

It is not our purpose to attempt to report these gentlemen—the reader will find in our regular proceedings a sketch of the positions they occupied in the discussion.

Mr. Dobbin—the nominee of the Democratic party for Senator—bore himself on the occasion with his accustomed clearness and frankness. It was evident that he did not seek an opportunity for announcing his views; and it was equally evident, when it seemed to be expected by a portion of the House that he would speak, that he had no disposition to shrink from the responsibilities imposed by his position as one of the people's representatives. He met the various questions in a manner which won for him additional respect. He stated, in the commencement of his remarks, that he had no new opinions to advance, and no old ones to take back; and he then proceeded to state and to illustrate what he conceived to be the Democratic doctrines as applicable to the questions under consideration. By these doctrines he had heretofore stood, and by them he expected still to stand.

During his remarks a question was propounded to him by a prominent Whig, (Mr. Cherry,) which he promptly answered. His answer was worthy of the position assigned him by the party. He did not agree with Mr. Cherry, and he told him so. Indeed, the meaning and substance of his remarks, so far as they wore a political aspect, appeared to be this: Gentlemen, I have been voted for for Senator. It is a high place—a dazzling prize even to the most ambitious; but if I am to be your choice I must still be what I was—I shall neither make new issues nor pledge myself to new issues or new views. We confess we expected just such a course from Mr. Dobbin when he rose to address the House; and we were not disappointed.

Let no one say that these statements are intended as reflections on him. We have neither spoken unkindly of those who are standing out against the nominee, nor impeached motives; but we must insist, at every hazard, on doing simple justice to that nominee by making known his position and his bearing to the Democracy of the State. The crisis is a most important one. Much, very much depends upon the action of the party in this matter; and in times like these, the only safe and sure guiding-star is that of *principle*. Let us go where *principles* lead, and when they cease to lead let us cease to follow."

☞ The Register is endeavoring to make a little capital for its cause by misrepresenting the position of the Administration on the Slavery question. That paper charges that Gen. Pierce has preferred and is preferring Freesoilers for office, when the truth is, the President, standing on the Baltimore platform, has not only set his face against Freesoilers but has recently removed from office, *by telegraph*, persons who had formed coalitions with the enemies of Southern rights. We invite the Register's attention to the following:

[Special Despatch to the New York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday Oct. 29—12 M.

Information has been received to-day, at the White House, of the disorganizing spirit of certain Coalition Democratic office-holders in Boston, and elsewhere in Massachusetts. The President resorted to the telegraphic wires, ordering their prompt decapitation.

The Washington Union, of the 30th October, speaking for the Administration, and referring to this very coalition, says:

"The Post lays down the law of the administration correctly. If any man who holds office under this administration enters into a coalition with free-soilers, such as is described in the foregoing article, he will be instantly, and by that we mean *telegraphically*, treated as an enemy of the administration, and of the democratic party, and promptly removed from office. President Pierce is determined to make his position understood by all free-soilers, and understood *in a way that cannot fail to carry conviction*. Treason to the national creed will be visited with the punishment due to such crime, in all cases, and the condition of things in Massachusetts has already called for action of an unmistakeable character. THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM WILL BE PRESERVED, and traitors, whether they are in New York or Massachusetts, no matter what their antecedents have been, will find that the President has but one rule for his guidance. He stands pledged to reprove his own appointees if they are unfaithful to the Baltimore creed, and he is a man and a President who keeps his pledges. If any Massachusetts coalition democrat has misconstrued the position of the President in regard to the defection in New York, let him now learn that coalition with free-soilers is an offence which the President punishes as promptly and as summarily as factious opposition to the administration in any other shape. The democratic party is to be cleansed thoroughly of all suspicion of free-soilism or abolitionism and the remedy will be promptly applied by the President."

And yet in the face of these avowals by the organ of the Administration and the prompt and decided action of the President himself, he is charged with having appointed Freesoilers to office; and the Register even resorts to the Independent Concord Democrat—the infamous "Foss and Fogg" paper of the last campaign—to prove that the President is against the fugitive slave law! We shall not attempt to argue such points as these. The Register's opposition to the Administration is alike unjust and factious, and will not be sustained by the people of North Carolina.

☞ The Weldon Patriot attempts to hold Gov. Reid responsible for the appointment of a Virginian as Superintendent of the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum. Gov. Reid had nothing to do with this appointment. It was made by the Commissioners of the Asylum, who, it is true, were appointed by the Governor, but who do not, of course, consult the Executive as to the manner in which they shall discharge their duties. The Patriot will please do justice in this matter.

☞ The Raleigh Register is praising the New York "Hunkers." The reason for this is obvious—the Register perceives that their recent course is somewhat unfriendly to the Administration. And yet, if Mr. Dickinson had been nominated for President by the last Baltimore Convention, his old speeches would have been paraded in the columns of this very sheet, and he would have been held up unjustly—as Gen. Pierce was—as one of the worst Abolitionists in the country.

☞ New York will vote next Tuesday for State officers. There are three tickets in the field, and no one here can form an idea as to the result. It would be as well, perhaps, if the Whigs should carry the State, for it would teach the Democrats the folly of their disputes and alienations. The Slavery question, as it is termed, *is settled*, and the South would be obliged to both Northern politicians and Southern Wnigs if they would permit it to rest where it is.

HARPER FOR NOVEMBER. We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for Harper's Magazine for November. The interest and value of this work are fully sustained. The chapter on Napoleon is devoted to the divorce from Josephine. The historian does the fullest justice to the unselfishness and exalted purity of charter of the latter.

MONEY MARKET. We perceive from the New York papers that the money market continues very tight. But few bills can be passed below 12 per cent., and a large proportion of the business is doing at from 15 to 18 per cent.

☞ We shall publish, in our next, the Report upon the improvement of Tar River, by Col. W. B. Thompson, Engineer.

☞ The Knickerbocker for November has been received. The present number is excellent. The first article, on office-seeking, is rich.

## VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

We make the following extract from a letter from an intelligent and most reliable Democrat, dated Hillsborough, October 29th:

"I have just read, with no little interest, I assure you, the Editorial in your paper of to-day in regard to Mr. Venable and the new press, the prospectus of which I have just seen for the first time. Be assured my sympathies are with you, and I know you are right, and I cannot therefore willingly withhold the expression of my feelings to you upon the subject. I am sincerely gratified at the bold and noble stand you have taken in the commencement of the warfare, if such it is to be."

The following extract is from a letter from one of the soundest and most influential Democrats in Halifax County, dated October 31st:

"No one has been pained more than I have to witness the disorganizing spirit manifested by some who call themselves Democrats. Long before you came out against Mr. Venable I was opposed to his election, because he was the advocate of distribution, a Whig measure; and you deserve the thanks of every true Democrat for the course you have pursued in the contest in your District. In the contest which is to come off next Summer, (which will be an important one,) I say let us stick to principle; and if we fall by it we will nobly fall. I class distribution Democrats with the Whigs. There is no other place to put them; and the newspaper which is to be established in Raleigh, I class with the Whig journals of the day. Sir, you are right—"go ahead."

That sterling Democratic print, the Wilmington Journal, sounds its notes of warning to the Democracy as follows:

"BE PREPARED. It has never been our policy, as an organ of Democratic sentiment, or a sentinel on the watch-tower of public opinion, to hold out false lights or conceal the real designs that might threaten either the success or unity of the party with whose principles we connect the true interests of the country; and, in pursuance of the same course now, we deem it our duty to forewarn our readers, the friends of the Democratic party and of the administration, of the dangers which threaten its unity and its ascendency alike in the State and the nation. Against open assaults from avowed opponents it is safe; its ascendency is undoubted and unquestioned, and even temporary defeat, as in the election of Gen. Taylor, has only deprived it of executive patronage, without endangering its legislative ascendency or the grand distinctive measures of its national policy. But though impervious to attacks from without, not even the purest cause or the strongest organization can ever be freed from the necessity of vigilance against the attempts of treason in their own camp. The disappointed or reckless, the misguided or fanatical, may be led to strive for private interest, or the redress of personal neglect, by the advocacy of unsound principles, or dangerous courses, under the sacred name of Democracy, and may thus secretly undermine the solid edifice which would bid proud defiance to open assault under the banner of direct opposition.

Thus in New York—thus in North Carolina—thus even in the Third District, the standard of opposition has been borne forward by the hands of professed friends, as the August election showed—thus in the Fourth, or Raleigh District, the party strength was weakened and divided, and a Whig forced into Congress—thus are we threatened with a division in the next August election for Governor and members of the Legislature—thus we find an organization at the Capital of the State, under the lead of one from whom better things might have been expected—Mr. Venable—for the avowed object of carrying forward an isssue—that of Distribution—ignored by every Democratic constituency in the State, as is evidenced by the fact that every Democrat returned to Congress from North Carolina, was returned upon the old Democratic platform—ignored by the Baltimore platform, on which the party professes to stand, and differing in nothing real and tangible from the policy of Mr. Clay, against which the Democracy so long struggled, and so struggling, triumphed. We know not what may be the exact course pursued by this faction—it must reveal itself, and it will do so.

It is now our duty to forewarn our friends of the real dangers to be apprehended, so that no undue feeling of security may lull the *true* friends of the party into inaction, or any glossing pretensions lead them to relax their vigilance. The time is now approaching when some movements will be made for a State Convention—when a candidate for Governor will have to be nominated—and a re-affirmation of party principles presented to the world. Let us know where we stand—what we have to do, and what to prevent, so that no march may be stolen on the party by its domestic enemies, or those, at least, whose course threatens all and more than all the evils to be suspected from direct enmity."

TENNESSEE—GOV. JOHNSON'S INAUGURAL. The Nashville Union gives the following synopsis of the views embodied in Gov. Andrew Johnson's Inaugural Address:

1. Gov. Johnson believes it the duty of the Democratic party, at the present momentous crisis, to recur once more to *first principles*, and confine the Government within the ancient landmarks, as laid down by Jefferson and the other great founders of the Democratic party. He insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and an appeal to the States, in all cases of doubtful power, for an express grant of such power, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

2. He favors a well regulated and judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State, "intended and calculated to give all reasonable facilities to the Mechanical, Agricultural and Commercial pursuits of the country."

3. On the important question of the power of the Legislature to grant the right of way, through the real estate of individuals, to companies authorized to construct works of internal improvements, Gov. Johnson suggests that, at an early day, some boundary should be fixed by the Judicial tribunals, or the people themselves, and that such boundary, when fixed, should be the *public necessity*, and not the mere assumption of *public convenience*.

4. The education of the great mass of the people, and the elevation and remuneration of the laborer, are subjects which have long engrossed Gov. Johnson's attention and enlisted the best wishes of his heart. In this paper these subjects are recurred to, and enforced with eloquent ability.

5. On the subject of the Public Domain, Gov. Johnson believes it should be consecrated to the high and beneficent purpose of providing homes for the People. This policy would augment the national happiness and wealth in time of peace, and in time of war it would raise up the only kind of a standing army which can safely be relied upon and trusted in a Republican Government.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE. The Directors of the New York Crystal Palace have resolved to keep the exhibition open through the winter, instead of closing it in December, as they had previously contemplated. It is said that from the first of September to the present day, the receipts have been highly satisfactory, averaging four thousand dollars or more a day, while the current expenses are but $600. The receipts of the fortnight ending on the 22d ultimo, were $58,000.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO. The majority for Medill, dem., for Governor of Ohio, over Barrere, whig, in all but three counties, is 60,555, and over all opposition, 10,396. The three counties to be heard from will increase his majority about 1,200 more.

THE "BEAUFORT MIRROR." We publish to-day the Prospectus of this paper, by W. V. Geffroy, Esq. Mr. Geffroy is a handsome and forcible writer, and will do substantial service in the cause. We wish him the most abundant success.

☞ Judge Douglas was among the passengers from Europe in the steamer Arctic, which arrived at New York on the 30th.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY. The Bank of the State of New York was robbed on Monday of $37,000. No clue has yet been had to the robber or robbers.

## VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

The Virginia State Fair opened on the 1st instant, and judging from the accounts in the papers it surpasses the expectations of the public. The Enquirer of Wednesday says:

"THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR. Yesterday was the first day of the first Cattle Show and Fair of the Virginia State Agricultural Society—a day set apart for the premium committees to examine articles and to determine upon awards, and for the admission to the Fair only of members of the Society and their families. Notwithstanding the exclusive character of admissions, there was a large concourse of people in attendance. There were probably as many as five thousand persons there during the course of the day; and the scene was of a most animating and interesting character, from the opening in the morning until the close at sunset. The day was bright and pleasant, and the amount of articles on exhibition, in every department of Agricultural Implements, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, &c., very large. Thousands of persons were engaged the entire day in viewing and inspecting the numerous articles of interest spread over those extensive grounds, and we have never seen a more delighted company. All bore testimony to the fine display, and to the beauty and excellence of the great number of animals, machinery, and articles generally.

To-day the fair will be open to the public, and at 11 o'clock, the annual address will be delivered by John R. Edmunds, Esq. of Halifax.

On Thursday the trial of Ploughs, and the Ploughing Match will take place, to commence at 10 o'clock.

On Friday, at 10 o'clock, the reports of the Judges will be read from the stand, and the promiums distributed.

On this and Thursday evening, the members of the Society and persons interested in the subject of agriculture, are invited to meet in the Society's large room at the Metropolitan Hall, for conversation and discussion upon agricultural subjects. The chair will be taken at half past seven o'clock.

On Thursday evening the Society will meet in the same place to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it."

A large meeting of the State Society was held on Monday night in Metropolitan Hall, Richmond. The President, after a few remarks, read the report of the Executive Committee adopted at its last meeting. The report set forth, that at the last annual meeting of the Society, held in December, the number of members consisted of only 339, while at the present time they will fall nothing short of four thousand! The amount of funds then on hand was $265, which has since increased to the handsome sum of $8,000. The report recommended that a set of Agricultural rooms be provided in this city—one for a Secretary to be appointed, at a yearly salary, and permanently located in Richmond, as a medium through whom intelligence would be diffused through the State upon all subjects relating to Agriculture—one as a depository for the archives of the Society—one for a lecture room—and one for a library. It was also recommended that a State Chemist be appointed by the Society.

## BIRTH PLACE OF COL. BENTON.

A Correspondent of the Milton Chronicle, writing from Yanceyville, Caswell, says:

"A few weeks ago there appeared in the columns of the Chronicle a paragraph stating that the Hon. Mr. Dixon, now a member of the United States Senate from Kentucky, was born about three miles from Yanceyville. Mr. Dixon, we are informed, was born about ten miles west of this place, in the neighborhood of John Cobb's, Esq., of this county. The reading of that paragraph called to mind another instance not generally known, but said to be a fact, that THOMAS HART BENTON was born in this county also. It has generally been understood that Mr. Benton was born in Orange county, but as Caswell once formed a part of Orange, it may be that he was born before the county was divided. At any rate we have the following information from a near relative of Mr. Benton's, who was born, raised, and now lives in the neighborhood of which he speaks, and who stands as high in the community as any citizen in the county. He says Mr. Benton was born six miles south of Yanceyville, immediately on the waters of South Country Line, (the place is now owned by Mr. Daniel Everett,)—that Mr. Benton's father, when Thomas was a boy, removed to Orange county, and settled on the waters of Eno, and remained there till he removed west. We have often seen the spot where the oldest inhabitant in the neighborhood says Mr. Benton was born. There are a great many relatives of his who were born and raised in the neighborhood, all highly respectable citizens, among whom are some aged persons, who positively assert that the place above mentioned is the place where Thomas H. Benton was born. The family was closely related to the wife of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who was a Hart, and a cousin of Mr. Benton's. Caswell has furnished some distinguished men—Divines, Statesmen and Lawyers—many of them have long since been gathered to the land where their fathers went before them, and many have sought places where talent was appreciated and energy rewarded. There are many interesting characters and incidents connected with the history of Caswell that only live in tradition. There were many incidents in this county in the days of the revolution that would be of peculiar interest in the present day, if brought to light. We have, when a boy, heard from the lips of the aged much of interest connected with the scouting parties belonging to the American and British armies in their marches and counter-marches through this country, in 1781. There were many thrilling adventures along the banks of the Dan and Country Line in those days that tried men's souls, the history of which has died with the departed breath of those who acted a part in the great Drama of Freedom."

SILVER MINE IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Raleigh Star understands a silver mine has been recently discovered in Stanly county which is believed to be immensely rich. The vein is said to be three and a half feet wide, and has thousands of sheets and lumps of silver all through it. It is estimated that the ore is worth from $1 50 to $3 per every eight pounds. The mine has been purchased by a company, which will proceed very soon to develop its wealth. The Star adds:

"If the confident expectations of the proprietors in regard to the richness of this mine be realized, it will be the first discovery of a purely silver mine in the United States, and must prove a source of great wealth to the company."

We have long been satisfied that few States possess within themselves more of the elements of national importance and personal comfort than North Carolina. Her soil affords alike the fruits of the tropics and the productions of the north. Her rich mines of gold, copper, lead, silver, and coal are being developed. Her railroads are developing these hidden treasures to the world, and capital and talents are flocking from other States to this "land of steady habits" of the South. *Washington Union.*

The silver mine referred to above, belongs to Messrs. Howard Cosby, Stuart & Co., who, we are informed, will soon commence operations.

PETERSBURG MARKETS. Flour was selling on Wednesday at from $7 to $8. Best wheat $1 48 per bushel; but little tobacco offering, but best manufacturing commanding a fine price. Cotton, 9¼ cents, and corn dull at 63 cents.

NEW YORK MARKETS. The sales of flour in New York on Wednesday amounted to seventeen thousand barrels, at from $7 12 to $7 25. Southern white wheat $1 60 per bushel—corn unchanged.

MATRIMONIAL. The Washington Star of yesterday says, that the Hon. Henry A. Wise is to be married to-day at Richmond, Va., to the sister of the Hon. James Lyons, of that city. This will be the third time the honorable gentleman has taken to himself a wife.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED IN VERMONT. On the sixth ballot last Saturday, Hon. J. P. Kidder, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was elected by two majority, and John A. Page, democrat, of Montpelier, was chosen State Treasurer.

[Correspondence of the South-Side Democrat.]

## THE FIRST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

*The Approaches to the Fair—Finest Specimens of Cattle—Inferior Character of the Horses and Hogs—Petersburg Triumphant—Crowded state of the City—Proceedings to-morrow.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 1, 1853.

In company with 399 specimens of suffering humanity, we emerged from one of four crammed passenger cars, this morning, and seated ourselves in an omnibus already carrying ten plethoric gentlemen insiders, besides one fat feminine, to say nothing of some half score or more on the roof, who threatened, momentarily, to split the crazy old machine's cranium, and perhaps to do the same with ours. A perilous ride brought us to the scene of the exhibition, and we found the way to the entrance lined with a host of 'buses and hacks. Some six or seven tents grace the approach to the main entrance, and in many of these, you may see wonders enough to frighten a superannuated hippopotamus into convulsions—all for a levy. Bearded ladies, mammoth mules and monkeys, inflated buffaloes and Patagonian calves, six-headed kittens and a man seven feet and a half high, whose shoe—and it is large enough for a twenty foot Brobdignab—all these can there be seen. A show man at the door dilates eloquently upon the astonishing merits of each, and the ninepences roll in, in uninterrupted tides. To-day being set apart for exhibitors and members of the society, visitors were compelled to show their cards, and then passing through an ornamented arch, in which stands a man in uniform, to whom the certificates had to be shown, you turn to the right, where is placed the secretary's room. Here all "members" were provided with satin badges, inscribed with the words "Member of the Virginia State Agricultural Society," and with their wives and daughters, they commenced the round. The vast area of the ground, is surrounded by a continuous line of very handsome stalls, every one of which, was filled by daylight this morning, and several exhibitors, who postponed bringing their stock till to-day, were unable to find accommodations for the animals. Casting your eye along these stalls, you will see the finest collection of cattle ever seen, we believe, in the South. There is but one opinion about the specimens of thorough bred bulls, cows and oxen, on exhibition—they are superb. Among the handsomest cattle, are two enormous bulls, sent by Dr. Wm. A. Hill, one of which weighs 2050, a splendid Durham exhibited by Hugh Nelson, of Clarke county, a yoke of oxen perfectly unparalleled, contributed by J. H. Hill, of Augusta, and valued at $500, two elephantine mules, nearly black, sent by Mr. Green of Kentucky, a gigantic cross breed, Ayrshire and Durham, contributed by a Mr. Worthington, of Maryland, &c., &c.

Augusta and Albemarle are largely and flatteringly represented in the department of sheep, as well as in large cattle of the finest breeds; but we were sorry to see the paucity of representatives from the south-side. There is scarce a quarter of the State so poorly represented. The finest sheep, we think, are sent by Mr. J. R. Wood, of Albemarle, though for long fleece, a Mr. Goldsborough, of Maryland, will be a hot contestor.

The department of horses is very mediocre. "Revenue," belonging to Mr. Botts, and Red Eye, the pet of Richmond, with a few other thorough breds, constitute all the note-worthy horses, and several are below mediocrity. The same may be said of the swine. In the agricultural department, which occupies much of the centre of the enclosure, Baltimore and Albany are chiefly represented. Richmond has likewise a very creditable show under the hands of Messrs. Anderson and H. M. Smith.

In the centre of the field are five pavilions, the central and largest—being the one in which the address will be delivered to-morrow—having a large blue flag with the arms of the Old Dominion on it. The other four are crowded with beauties of fancy work—rare exotic, beautiful cases of *bijouterie*, large and richly ornamented cakes, of which Ballard and our Old townsman, Falconer, send the finest specimens, beautiful mountain butter, star hams, and a world of beauties which we have no time to dilate on.

But it is time I should speak of Petersburg, and though abashed at the quantity, I feel proud of the quality of her contributions. Dr. Whitfield has some specimens of artificial teeth, *made entirely from Virginia material*, which are far superior to anything of the kind in the Fair, as the award will show. Mr. White challenges Richmond to match his daguerreotypes, and one of them—the picture of Dr. Woodson—is as fine a specimen of the art as we have ever seen. Friend Murihead presides over those beautiful crackers, which are the prettiest of their kind in Virginia. Our mechanical neighbors, Tappey & Lumsden, have a neat saw mill on exhibition, running a 48 inch saw and exhibiting an improvement on the ordinary saw, in as much as only one lever is required to throw it out of, or put it in, gear; besides, they have a very ingenious cotton plough. Mr. John G. Turpin, of Cloverdale, a short distance from Petersburg, exhibits some handsome chickens, and I may add that the fowl show is anything but contemptible; a beautiful pair of Egyptian geese, exhibited by Dr. Powell, of Goochland, attracts a great deal of attention, as also some of their brethren from Poland, and some Portupeuse top-knot ducks, contributed by a youth of 12. Shanghais in hosts are there. Such are some of the wonders, and but a few, of the Fair. I need not tell you that the city is crowded. Lafayette Hall and other large rooms in the city are to be filled with beds, for the hotels and boarding houses are crammed.

To-morrow, at 11, John R. Edmunds, Esq., of Halifax, delivers the opening address, and to-morrow, every one and his family will be admitted on paying the fee. The weather is superb and everything augurs well for the first State Agricultural Fair in the old Commonwealth. K.

THE GUANO TRADE. The following information, furnished by the Washington Sentinel, of Sunday, will be read with great interest:

A committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, consisting of Messrs. W. Boulware and Johnston Barbour, had an interview yesterday, with the President of the United States on the subject of the guano trade. Their object, representing the views of the Association and of the people of Virginia, without doubt, is to induce the President to adopt proper means to rid the country of the odious monopoly in the trade in this article. We establish no monopolies ourselves, and we should, for a still stronger reason, permit no foreign conntry to establish them among us. We are happy to learn that the President concurs with them in their views, and is determined to carry them out with energy, and with all the meane his position affords him.

The Rev. Mr. McDowell, principal of the Milton Female Academy, has, we learn, accepted a call to take charge of the Baptist Church in Raleigh, and a High Female School under its patronage. We regret to hear this. But few men are so well qualified to head a Female Seminary—none ever gave more general satisfaction, or commanded such troops of loving friends in this town and its vicinity. A polished scholar—an accomplished gentleman—a genuine christian and able divine—such a man is a jewel worthy the highest admiration of any town or people. *Milton Chronicle.*

A LUCRATIVE APPOINTMENT. We learn that John F. Rodman, Esq., has received the appointment of General Superintendent of the extensive McCullough gold and copper mines, in the interior of North Carolina, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, and will take his departure hence to-day. Mr. Rodman has for many years been a pioneer in the steam machinery business of this city, and of late years has taken an active part in the political affairs of our City and State. *N. Y. Times.*

We have received a specimen of copper ore from a mine in Chatham county, owned by Messrs. Brooks, Degraffenreid, Rives & Co., and known as the Carter Mine. The specimen in our possession seems to contain a good proportion of copper, together with iron and sulphar. The proprietors are just commencing operations, and as the ore lies very near the surface, about six feet, it promises to be a very profitable business. *Fay. Carolinian.*

HIGH PRICES FOR CATTLE. Mr. Jonathan Thorn, one of the most celebrated stock growers of Duchess county, New York, has just imported a splendid Ayrshire Bull, for which he paid in England, $6,000, and a few sheep at the round sum of $7,000 per head.

## THE WORLD AS IT IS.

BY M. W. BECK.

The world is not as bad a world
As some would like to make it;
Though whether good or whether bad
Depends on how we take it;
For if we fret and scold all day,
From dewy morn till even,
This world will ne'er afford to man
A foretaste here of Heaven.

The world's in truth as good a world
As e'er was known to any
Who have not seen another yet—
And these are very many;
And if the men and women too,
Have plenty of employment,
Those surely must be hard to please
Who cannot find enjoyment.

This world is quite a clever world,
In rain or pleasant weather,
If people would but learn to live
In harmony together;
Nor seek to burst the kindly bond
By love and peace cemented,
And learn the best of lessons yet,
To always be contented.

Then were the world a pleasant world,
And pleasant folks were in it,
The day would pass most pleasantly
To those who thus begin it;
And all the nameless grievances,
Brought on by borrowed troubles,
Would prove, as certainly they are,
A mass of empty bubbles.

## MARRIED.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. William E. Alley to Miss Martha R. Kirkham, both formerly of Petersburg, Va.

She is thine—the word is spoken,
Hand to hand and heart to heart!
Though all other ties are broken,
Time these bonds shall never part.

Thou hast taken her in gladness,
From the alta 's holy shrine,
Oh, remember in her sadness,
She is thine, and only thine.

Each the other's love possessing,
Say what care should cloud that brow;
She will be to thee a blessing,
And a shield to her be thou. * P. *

Petersburg papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. E. O. Macy to Miss A. L. Hardie.

On the 25th ultimo, at Conally's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Stanfield, Mr. C. P. Turberville, to Miss Mary E. Holden, all of Halifax, Va.

In Person County, by John W. Cunningham, Esq., on the 5th ultimo, Mr. Mortimer L. Jeter, of Nottoway county, Va. to Miss Elizabeth M. Hemphill.

At East Chapel, Watauga County, on the morning of the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Skiles of the P. E. Church, Mr. G. N. Folk, of Salisbury, to Miss Bottie A. Council of Watauga.

In Cabarrus County, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. Archibald M. A. Kluttz, to Miss Clarissa M., daughter of Mr. Martin Leppard.

In Rowan County, on the 25th instant, by Rev. J. A. Linn, Capt. Elijah Rice, to Miss Sarah Barger.

Near Fayetteville, on the 27th inst., by Rev. Samuel M. Frost, Mr. Daniel McRae to Mrs. Mary Y. Bevel

Near Lumberton, on the 21st inst., by Rev. J. B. Martin, Mr. W. B. Hall, formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss Sarah Caldwell, second daughter of Benj. Caldwell, Esq., of Lumberton.

On the 25th inst., in Cumberland county, on Black River, by S. R. Hawly, Esq., Mr. Malcom McAlphin to Miss Mary McMillan, all of said county.

In Wilmington, on Sunday afternoon, 22d inst., Mr. Wm. H. Marks, to Mrs. Susan Beach.

In Wilmington on the 18th inst., Mr. A. E. Mott to Miss Sophie Robeson, formerly of Bladen county. Also, on the 25th, Mr. Chas. H. Bohnstedt to Miss Dianah Teedman.

In Orange county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. John A. McMannan, Mr. Edwin M. Holt, Merchant at South Lowell, to Miss Mary L. daughter of Harrison Parker Esq.,

In Hillsborough, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Donnelly, Dr. Benjamin C. Edmunds, of Halifax Co., to Miss Rebecca T., daughter of the late Wm. Cameron Esq.

In Warrenton, on Sunday last, by Henry L. Macon, Esq., Mr. William R. Wiggins to Miss Mary Ann Hundley, all of Warren.

On Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Grammar, Mr. Rufus H. Owen to Miss Eliza, daughter of Capt. Philip Howerton, all of Halifax, Va.

## DIED

In Montgomery county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Jane Gadd, consort of Pinckney Gadd, aged 29 years.

In Bladen County, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Lucy G. Munroe, wife of the Rev. H. A. Munroe, and daughter of Isaac Wright, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

On the 5th inst., near Galveston, Texas, Mrs. Mary Moses, wife of Dr. Moses, and eldest daughter of the late Col. Sam'l Ashe, of N. C.


**PROSPECTUS OF THE "BEAUFORT MIRROR."** The Subscriber intends publishing in the Town of Beaufort, at an early day, a Weekly Journal under the above title, devoted to politics and literature.

Whilst the MIRROR will strenuously advocate the time-honored tenets of the Democratic Party—tenets eminently calculated to foster the dearest and most cherished interests of our common country—tenets that have undergone the severe and trying tests of experience, and shed undying lustre upon our Republic, it will nevertheless present claims to every North Carolinian, irrespective of party predilections, for support.

Upon Internal Improvements its course will be bold and decided. An extravagant and wasteful system of local improvements by the Central Government, can never receive its approbation. The great Central Rail Road, so necessary to promote our growth and permanent prosperity—so pregnant with lasting good—so indispensable in the development of those inexhaustible resources—agricultural and metallic, which plead with matchless and burning eloquence for its construction, will find in its columns an energetic advocate. We appeal not only to our Eastern friends for encouragement, but to every locality interested in this work, and all who anxiously desire to see our State "shake off the dew-drops that glitter on her garments," and assume a proud and enviable position among her sisters.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| One Copy per Annum, | $ 2 50 |
| Clubs of Five, | 11 00 |
| Clubs of Ten, | 20 00 |

WILLIAM V. GEFFROY.

Beaufort, N. C., September 7th, 1853. 10†—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—P. F. PESCUD HAS RECEIVED a very large and splendid stock of Cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jacotingal, | Arians, | Lopez, |
| Chicken Cock,

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M. and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853.


NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.
☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

STAPLE GOODS.—100 PIECES CALICOES, DARK and Light,
50 Pieces Bleached Shirting, from 10 to 22c.
12-4 Bleached Shirting, and Bleached Jeans,
50 pieces Brown Shirting and Sheetings,
Milton, N. C, Osnaburgs, and Brown Jeans,
Fine Wool and common Bed Blankets,
White and Red English and American Flannels,
Real White Welsh Flannel, don't shrink,
75 Heavy and Medium Negro Blankets,
For sale low by J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
84—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots,
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDK'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK Tafeta and Sash Ribbons.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, PERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES. In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8–10 to 24–36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 85—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES. THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.
The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.
The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.
(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)
At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.
This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.
HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—
Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.
The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.
TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.
☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.
[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]
THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.
FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.
GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.
CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:
Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,
With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—tf1stJ.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-CARPENTERS.—The patent right of Short's window sash, so universally introduced in the Northern Cities, is for sale by the subscriber.
This sash has numerous advantages, it combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Stripes of India rubber laid on the sash prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight.
The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.
For particulars address,
L. C. TURNER, *Architect.*
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1853. 92—9tpd.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER.—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

GREAT INDUCEMENTS! DISPATCH! RESPONSIBILITY!! AND CERTAINTY!!! are all combined in the Expresses of Adams & Co.
Patronize them and be sure of getting your goods from New York 24 *hours ahead of any other means.*
Economy and dispatch will be secured by using Adams & Co's. Daily Express. ADAMS & CO.
S. P. PHILLIPS, Agent.
September 18, 1853. 87—10t.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*
PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*
☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.
☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.
AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.
☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

FALL FASHIONS.—J. J. BIGGS & CO. ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Goods for gentlemen's wear, and, owing to their connection with a first class House North, with whom the Senior Partner resides, they are prepared to sell for a very small advance on first cost. By this arrangement we anticipate a *cash* business, but will give six months credit to customers who promptly pay their bills. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Dallia Cloths.
" Plain and Doeskin Cassemeres.
" Fancy French, English and American Cassemeres.
" Heavy Black, Brown, and Black Doeskin Cassemeres for pants and overcoats.
" Plain, Black, and Figured Satin Vestings.
" Figured Cut Velvet, very rich.
" Plush Velvet and Cassemere Vestings, very fine.
" Plain and Figured Buff Cassemeres, very fine.
" " " White Silk and Satin, for Weddings and Parties.
*Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.*
Superfine Silk and Marino Undershirts; also, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Undershirts.
" Dress Shirts in great varieties, also, Collars and Bosoms, Socks and Cravats,
" Black and Figured Satin Scarfs.
" Black Napoleon Ties.
" Marino and Canton Flannel Drawers.
" Bleached and Brown Jeans "
" Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
" Kid and Buck Gloves, Cassemeres, all colors.
" Black and White Silk Gloves, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, very superior.
" White and Colored Marino and Cotton Half Hose.
*Ready-Made Clothing.*
Superfine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats.
" Black and Figured Cassemere Pants.
" Black and Light Silk Satin Vests.
" Rich Figured Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Plush Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Figured Cashmere Vests.
" Low Priced Cashmere Vests.
*Boy's Clothing.*
Black and Fancy colored Sack and Frock Coats.
" " Round Jackets.
Cadet " " " for school uniforms.
Also, a few small suits, very fine.
Dressing Gowns always on hand and made to order.
*Hats and Caps.*
Superfine Black Moleskin Hats, made by Lightfoot, Philadelphia, warranted to give satisfaction.
" Oil Silk travelling Caps, very comfortable.
☞ Manufacturing, as usual, in the most fashionable style and cutting, done at short notice.
Raleigh, September 23d, 1853. 89—4t.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.
Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.
☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.
By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.
For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.
Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughs that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.
Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.
Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.
English Humorists by Thackery.
Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.
Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 8, 1853. 92—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.
GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.
MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—
7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ..... $400
10 " " " " ..... 485
12 " " " " ..... 525
14 " " " " ..... 585
15 " " " " ..... 615
16 " " " " ..... 650
20 " " " " ..... 695
25 " " " " ..... 750
30 " " " " ..... 850
35 " " " " ..... 900
All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
*North-Carolina Book-Store.*
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 84—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 13—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 74—

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.


## USEFUL STATISTICS.

[Carefully compiled for the Standard.]

### Government of the United States.

| | Salary. |
|---|---|
| FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, | $25,000 |
| William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State, | 8,000 |
| James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury, | 8,000 |
| Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War, | 8,000 |
| James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy, | 8,000 |
| R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior, | 8,000 |
| James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen., | 8,000 |
| Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General, | 8,000 |

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:
(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

| | Term expires. | | Term expires. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA. | | MISSISSIPPI. | |
| Benj. Fitzpatrick,* | 1855 | Stephen Adams, | 1857 |
| Jere. Clemens,